

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIAN AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Strengthens the Muscles, Strenuous the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

Dr. J. L. Myers, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it especially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in your own family."

Mr. W. F. Baowry, 427 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

SPECIAL NOTICE

—TO THE—

SICK AND AFFLICTED

Dr. J. Lyman Wesley

formerly examining physician of the Middlesex Health Sanitarium, Lowell, Mass., and late of Boston, is now located at Lexington, Ky., and by request, has decided to visit Maysville on

MONDAY, FEB. 7th,

and remain one week at the Central Hotel. Office hours: from 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 6 p. m.

DR. WESLEY will visit Mayville every other week during the Winter and Spring months should his practice warrant it. The success that attended DR. WESLEY'S efforts in this city some two years ago attracted widespread attention and caused hundreds to visit him who had almost abandoned all hope of relief, and in nearly every instance the sufferers were either cured or greatly benefited from the treatment they received. His scientific method of diagnosing disease without asking the patient a single question is a surprise to them all, but very easily understood by the doctor, as he has made the human system a study for the past sixteen years, and his large experience in the hospitals of Europe and this country has enabled him to perform many wonderful cures which have been pronounced incurable.

DR. WESLEY makes a specialty in the treatment of chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Dropsy and all the diseases of the Blood, Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Spine, Piles, Testicles,

CANCERS, TUMORS

and in fact nearly all the diseases to which the human flesh is heir are treated successfully by him.

Ladies that are suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex can consult the Doctor with every assurance of relief, as he gives special attention to the treatment of all female complaints.

DR. WESLEY'S

Compound Oxygen!

is positive and speedy in its action, penetrating the air passages, conveying the germ of the compound directly to the seat of the trouble, eradicating impurities, removing all obstacles and has permanently cured the most severe and chronic forms of

NASAL CATARRH.

Deafness, Asthma, Throat and Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Consumption in its incipient stage, Nervous Diseases, Headache, &c. Patients can be treated at their own homes with the Compound Oxygen Treatment.

DR. WESLEY will refer by permission, to a few of his many friends and patients in Lexington, Ky., many of whom were treated and cured by him two years ago:

Mrs. T. N. Shepard, 109 South Broadway.
Mrs. M. Carpenter, 141 East High street.
Miss Kate Austin, 91 East High street.
Mrs. Hannah Parrish, Richmond pike.
Mrs. Tilly Henry, Main street.
Mrs. Corn Caldwell, North Broadway.
Judge J. R. Jewell, office, court house.
Dr. J. Mayfield, Main street.
Dr. C. J. Smith, Georgetown pike.
Mr. C. W. Townsend, editor Weekly Drummer.

Mr. C. P. O'Neill, City Surveyor, Race street.
Mr. H. Boswell, former proprietor Ashland Hotel.

Mr. B. J. Cox, Insurance Agent, 159 Short.
Mr. G. H. Klinebar, dealer in fancy groceries, Short street.
Mr. John McGinty, Race, corner of Fifth.
Mr. John T. Miller, hardware, Main street.
Mr. N. Parrish, Richmond pike.
Mr. George L. Stow, Main street.
Mr. Sidney Hill, Newtown, pike.

Consultation FREE.

SOMETHING NEW

—GOTO—

G. S. HANCOCK,

No. 49 Market street, Mayville, Ky., for good and cheap

Groceries and Produce,

and everything usually kept in a first-class retail grocery. Cash or trade for produce. Honest weight and square dealing.

T. J. CURLEY,

Sanitary Plumber,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

Curley's new system of House Drainage and Ventilation. Bath rooms fitted up with hot and cold water a specialty. Also a large supply of

Iron, Lead and Stone Pipe,

Globe, Angle and Check Valves, water and steam gauges, Force and Lift Pumps, Rubber Hose, Chandeliers, Brackets and Globes. Personal attention given to all work and satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. CURLEY, Second street, above Market, opposite Omar Dodson's, Mayville, Ky.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

PREPARATION FOR THE GREAT GATHERING AT CINCINNATI.

The Meeting Is Expected to Usher Into Existence Another Political Party Whose Platform Shall Be the Promotion of the Welfare of the Workingman.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The National Union Labor convention which meets in Music Hall on the 23d of February, should, according to a number of members prominent in the movement, be termed a political conference rather than a convention proper. The object is stated to be for the purpose of making the preliminary preparations for the formation of a new political party, that will embrace in its scope so many varied elements that little beyond an examination of principles can be accomplished at this, which will be the second conference held to determine upon a plan of procedure. At the Union Labor conference held at Indianapolis September 1, 1886, a new declaration of independence, as it was called, was presented and adopted.

It presented the formula that the framers of the constitution declared that the objects and purposes of self-government were: First, to form a more perfect Union; second, to insure domestic tranquility; third, to promote the general welfare, and fourth, to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. But during the past quarter of a century these objects have been shamefully and treacherously overlooked by both the Democratic and Republican parties, who, to use the language of the convention, "have lived with each other in betraying the interests of the people, and administering the government in the interest of corporate rings and money cabals, who have fattened upon the sweat and blood of the Nation's toilers."

It was further declared that these parties have ignored every principle upon which the government was founded, and substituted systems and methods whose essential features were borrowed from the feudal ages, and have placed under monopoly, beyond the reach of individual enterprise, all natural resources and means, all the natural resources of life, liberty and general prosperity. Considerable stress was also laid upon the assertion that these two parties have given to the money oligarchy the monopoly and control of the medium of exchange, that it may command the harvest of labor for the use of that vitalizing element of industry. They have allowed bribery and other corrupt influences to control election; they have trampled upon the rights of laboring men and women, and by aggressive avarice and relentless tyranny over the producers of wealth and men's natural rights, the mass of the people are being reduced to hopeless poverty and servile dependence.

In view of the above and other grievances, it believed that the time has now arrived for the formation of an industrial party. It was therefore resolved that a committee of thirteen be selected, representatives of the different sections of the country and of the industrial organizations, the duties of which committee it should be to proceed to effect an organization of those who believe in the principles enunciated at that conference; also to communicate with the various labor organizations, asking co-operation in securing a general conference of delegates at Cincinnati, on February 22, 1887.

It is in response to the above action that the meeting of delegates is to be held in Music Hall. The plan of operation was agreed upon, as follows:

First.—To appoint an organizer for each state and territory of the union.

Second.—The state organizer to appoint a district organizer for each congressional district of his state.

Third.—The district organizer to appoint such local organizers in their respective districts as they deem necessary to secure a full representation at the conference at Music Hall. Each congressional district is entitled to one representative or delegate for each of the following orders or organizations in such districts: Knights of Labor, Trades' unions, Greenback Labor party, Farmers' alliance, Grangers and Patrons of Husbandry, Anti-Monopoly leagues, People's party, Farmers' and Laborers Co-operative union, Agricultural wheels, Soldiers' organizations.

And all the other organizations, mixed or otherwise, which are in sympathy with the objects and purposes of the movement, and endorse and subscribe to the new declaration of independence.

The national committee, by whom the Cincinnati conference is called, represents eight states, as follows:

Thomas A. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania; B. S. Heath, of Illinois; George L. Jones, of Wisconsin; J. D. Cole, of Kansas; Ferdinand Seiger, of New York; John E. Potter, of Michigan; L. L. Douglas, of Indiana; Isaac Freeman, of Ohio.

The national committee have received a sufficient number of responses to circulars sent out to the organizations above mentioned to indicate that about eight hundred delegates will be in attendance. These circulars were addressed to every congressional district in the United States, in each of which there is at least one representative labor organization. In Cincinnati there are seventy local labor assemblies and lodges. The committee of arrangements in this city has devoted considerable time and attention to make the conference a success, and in view of the number of delegates that are expected, arrangements for reduced rates have been entered into so far with the following hotels—eleven in number: The Gibson house, the Emory, Hunt's the Palace, the Ganit house, the Geneva, the Denison, St. James, the Crawford house, the Indiana house and the Queen City.

It has also been arranged that the citizens here will bear the expense of the meeting at Music Hall, and in furtherance of this design sub-committees have been appointed and authorized to make collections of funds from all who are interested in the movement. The expense of Music Hall, it is understood, will be about \$200, and in addition to this there will be other necessary expenses, as, in case the meeting accomplishes what is anticipated, the session will close with a demonstration in which music and congratulatory speeches will play an important part. According to the statement of a prominent member of the local committee, a complete and comprehensive platform will be adopted at this conference;

but there will also be a strong opposition to any attempt which may be made to force any particular measure or merely personal view of the situation upon the organization.

It is intended that this shall be emphatically a meeting where the general benefit of the majority may be thoroughly discussed and action taken in the interest of the whole body and those whom they represent. It is expected that many delegates will present themselves with cut and dried platforms, or series of wild and reckless resolutions, ready to be foisted on the convention. But the members of the National committee have already signified their intention of squelching all arbitrary proceedings of that character at the beginning of the work, and whatever measures are adopted will be to represent the interests of the general body.

As the meeting has been called for Washington's birthday, it is hoped that there may be something of a revival of the celebration of that anniversary, which of late years has been meagerly observed, in the way of decorations on the streets and on the principal public buildings. The committee of arrangements will also issue a request that when such decorations are prepared, a certain proportion of labor symbols may be introduced, thereby giving a festival as well as an appropriate significance to the opening day of the convention.

MAYOR BOWMAN'S MURDERER.

An Ex-Policeman of East St. Louis Arrested Charged With the Crime.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—On the evening of the 20th of November, 1885, Mr. John B. Bowman, ex-mayor of East St. Louis, and one of the wealthiest and most prominent residents of that city, was assassinated in front of his home, on Tenth street, by being shot in the back. The affair created great excitement at the time, and although a very large reward was offered, and Thomas Furlong, chief of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Secret Service, and other skillful detectives, have worked almost continuously on the case, no definite clue to the assassin was discovered until within the past three days.

Some two weeks ago Christian Smith and William Banks, two young hoodlums of East St. Louis, were arrested for robbing railroad cars. Friday they made a statement that George W. Voice, a member of the East St. Louis police force, was the murderer, and that they saw him shoot Mr. Bowman. Voice was induced to come to St. Louis, and was taken to Detective Furlong's office, where he was charged with the deed and where he underwent a severe examination, which resulted in Mr. Frank B. Bowman, the son of the murdered man, swearing out a warrant against him, and he was sent to Belleville, Ill., in charge of two of Furlong's operatives and lodged in jail.

Voice has for several years been known as a pretty tough citizen, and killed a man five years ago. He was a bartender for Timothy Halloran, a brother of the chief of police at the time Mr. Bowman was murdered, and was soon after placed on the police force, where he has since served. It has always been believed that Mr. Bowman was killed by hired assassins, and if this proves to be the right man, his trial will, no doubt, result in developments of the most startling character.

NOT ALWAYS EASY TO DIE.

Remarkable Incidents Accompanying an Unhappy Wife's Attempted Suicide.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Thomas R. Bennett, wife of a well-to-do citizen, left her home after writing a letter to her absent husband, consigning her two sons to the care of her sister, taking with her her four-year-old daughter, and went to Mount Olivet cemetery. After taking a dose of poison she lay down upon the grave of a dead child to die. She had planned to take the life of her daughter in the same way, but when the time came for administering the deadly drug to her offspring her heart failed, and wringing the little one in her cloak, she held it closely to her bosom while she awaited the effects of the poison. She was soon unconscious. About 9 o'clock a drizzling rain set in, and continued until midnight, when it stopped, and a bitter cold wind from the north set in.

When her husband returned home he found her letter, and a search was at once instituted for the missing one. All night long parties of men hurried hither and thither, and at 8 o'clock in the morning they were found. Mrs. Bennett was discovered lying on the ground still alive, but with her clothing frozen fast to the earth and her babe snugly nestling by her side. They were taken to the nearest house, where Mrs. Bennett, after several hours, revived. During the night she said she vomited up the poison and had tried to get up, but her strength being gone, she could not release her clothing from the frozen ground. Her feet are both so badly frozen that the flesh came off when her shoes were removed. She is in a critical condition, and it is feared the dreadful exposure will prove fatal. Domestic trouble was the cause of her rash act.

A "Prophet of God."

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 14.—An intellectual looking negro named Henry Jones is creating intense excitement among the people of Charleston county. He declares that he is a prophet of God, ordained to reveal the future to his colored brethren, and tells them wild stories about the near approach of the end of the world. All this hundreds of his ignorant listeners implicitly believe. One of his prophecies is that there is to be a famine two years hence and that a dollar in gold will be worth two quarts of corn. Jones also tells the people that Jesus has commissioned him to select twelve of the sisters of the church to be his disciples and follow him through life.

Bold Attempt to Rob.

XENIA, O., Feb. 14.—Two men entered the saloon of Mrs. Watt Hovey, and while she was drawing beer for them, and in a stooping position, hurled a rock at her head, and attempted to rob the till. The stone struck the woman in the forehead, though severe, blow on the side of the head, injuring her badly. Her screams brought a crowd instantly, but not soon enough to capture the assailants, who failed to secure the money.

A Change of Cruisers.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Feb. 11.—The cruiser Gen. Middleton has been taken out of commission and the ammunition and stores transferred to the new cruiser Vigilant. The Vigilant left last night for the cruising ground in the vicinity of Eastport. She is much faster than the Middleton.

OUR FORTIFICATIONS.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ALMOST READY TO SUBMIT A BILL.

A Belief That the Report Will Be Made to Meet the Approval of Both Houses and Elicit but Brief Debate—A General Summary of Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—All of the information desired have been received by the conference committee on fortifications, and it has been agreed that on Monday the formulation of a bill and report would be begun. It seems to be the very general belief of the committee that these will be submitted to the two houses of congress before the end of next week; that the bill will provide for the appointment of a board outside any member of the ordnance branch of the army, to have full charge of the selection of defenses and the disbursement of moneys for the same, and that it will be left to the judgment of the board to choose the character of defenses and the time within which they shall be completed.

"We do not want to be committed to any theory," says one member of the conference committee, "and desire that the genius of the world be placed at our command. We also want to be free from any of the old ideas of ordnance officers." It is thought the initiatory appropriation will be for a sum less than \$10,000,000, and that the reports will be made in such form as to meet the approval of both houses, and elicit but brief debate.

The President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The president has vetoed the dependent pension bill. In his message to the house on return of the bill he says that the almost constant pension legislation since the close of the war has placed upon the pension rolls 365,763 pensioners of all classes, for whom \$75,000,000 has been appropriated for the current year, and for whom \$308,624,811 has been expended since 1861. It is now proposed to award service pensions to soldiers of all wars at the rate of \$12 per month, without requiring engagement in battle or subjection to any actual dangers of war.

The pension is allowed to men who have suffered no injury, loss or damage of any kind due to military service, and includes those who never reached the front at all. The section of the bill allowing this pension is in language so uncertain as to be subject to unjust and mischievous application. The persons seeking the pension must be suffering mental or physical disability such as incapacitates them from the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, and must be dependent on daily labor for support.

The president closes his message by saying: "The evil threatened by this bill is, in my opinion, such that, charged with a great responsibility in behalf of the people, I cannot do otherwise than bring to the consideration of this measure my best efforts of thought and judgment, and perform my constitutional duty in relation thereto, regardless of all consequences, except such as appear to me to be related to the best and highest interests of the country."

Death of the Dependent Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The result of interviews with the leaders of the various wings of the house indicates that the exhaustive veto message of the president ends the dependent pension bill. Although the measure passed both houses by more than a two-thirds majority, it is generally believed that the cogent reasons against it on the part of the president will prevent anything more than an attempt to pass the measure over a veto. Considerable satisfaction is expressed by the Republicans over the veto. They say they can make political capital out of it. Some Democrats are fearful of the effect of the President's veto on the soldier element.

Mr. Matson the chairman of the invalids pension committee, to which the bill was referred, believes that the bill will be reported back to the house for passage over the veto.

Mr. Springer said that, in his opinion, no man who had ever filled the office of president before Cleveland would have had the boldness to veto such a bill which had passed both houses by more than two-thirds majority, and which had such a powerful sentiment at the back of it. "My admiration for the man," said Mr. Springer, "never was so great as now. Against a sentiment before which all parties have bowed, against the majority of his own party, against the overwhelming majority of congress, and at the risk of ruining his prospects politically he has the strength and the courage to act according to the convictions of his heart and mind. If the president is not sustained by congress it will be bad for him; if he is sustained then this incident may be the turning point of a popular reaction against the abuse of that whole pension business."

Repayment of Direct War Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Manning sent to the house a letter from the commissioner of internal revenue relative to the bill passed by the senate for the repayment of direct war taxes. The commissioner asks that in event the bill is finally passed by both branches of congress that it be made so specific as to leave no doubt as to what is regarded as "collections" within its purposes and intents. The commissioner thinks it would be advisable to have an estimate made of the amounts required to carry out the provisions of the bill, for transmission to the appropriations committee.

Attention is called to an error in the quota already made for South Carolina. It should be \$144,174, according to the report of the commissioners appointed to make examination of the accounts. Attention is also called to the apparent discrepancy between the statements of the amounts of tax collected, as taken from the books of the first comptroller and of the register of the treasury, and it is suggested that proper action be taken to reconcile the differences and readjust the accounts so that official statements may agree.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the contest for precedence between labor bills and the bill for the retirement of the trade dollars began by Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, demanding

the regular order, which was the senate bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, raised the point of order that the committee on labor was entitled to the floor under the special order made in May last, by a two-thirds vote of the house upon a resolution from the committee on rules.

The speaker overruled the point of order, and the house decided by a vote of 142 to 101 to consider the trade dollar bill.

To Protect Our Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The house committee on shipping has determined to make a favorable report on Mr. Dingley's bill to protect the fisheries of the United States. The bill makes liable to seizure and forfeiture any foreign vessel found taking fish of any kind within three marine miles of the shores of the United States.

DREADFUL OUTLOOK.

Ere Spring Comes Many Lives Must Be Sacrificed in Montana.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., Feb. 14.—There is serious apprehension that there will be an appalling loss of human lives in Montana. Snow began falling in the middle of November, and there is now more of it on the ground than for ten years. Most of the stage roads are entirely closed up, and trains are running at irregular intervals, some being four and five days apart, and the supply of fuel is almost exhausted.

Three days ago coal was selling at \$60 a ton at Fort Benton, and now it can hardly be had at any price. The snow is drifted to enormous depths, and people living at mountain bases are in imminent danger of meeting a horrible fate beneath an avalanche or freezing to death. Should another protracted storm occur, it is believed hundreds would succumb to its terrors. As it is more people have been frozen to death this winter than for a quarter of a century. The snow will be a long time disappearing, even with Chinook winds, as a solid sheet of ice an inch thick formed over it late in January and since that time nearly two feet have fallen. The cold has been intense, varying from 49 degrees below zero at Livingston and Helena, to 60 degrees below at Fort Shaw and Assiniboine. In the vicinity of the Little Jennie and Grand Central mines on Bald Mountain the snow is eight feet deep on the level and travel is impossible except in snowshoes.

SALOON CLOSING.

Law and Order League Representatives Assailed for Enforcing the Laws.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 14.—Carl Mueller and F. M. Anthony, two representatives of the Law and Order League, who had just been instrumental in closing up the largest saloon in the city, while passing the place last night were set upon by a gang of roughs, who knocked them down, tore their clothes, and otherwise maltreated them. Mueller regained his feet, pulled a pistol, and fired one shot, which took effect in the leg of a gambler named Ryan. The crowd did not scatter, however, and were preparing to assault the two again when the police arrived and drove them off, taking Mueller and Anthony to the county jail for protection.

The closing of the saloons has engendered a most bitter feeling, and there is no telling what the outcome may be. As the Law and Order league have not called a halt it is possible that an act will be committed that will lead to bloodshed. It is said that all the gamblers and roughs will be ordered to leave town at once, as they are the element that will alone bring on the crisis.

A Hired Assassin.

MOREHEAD, Ky., Feb. 14.—A suspicious looking fellow by the name of Harris, who had been loitering about town since the commencement of circuit court, was arrested last night. Upon his person was found a pistol and shotgun cartridges loaded with buckshot. He confessed that he had been employed by friends of the Martin faction to assassinate Judge J. E. Cole, Z. T. Young, the prosecuting attorney, and his son, Allie Young, a lawyer, for which he was to receive \$100. Those who know Harris say that he is an unscrupulous liar and they give but little credence to his stories. There is much excitement, and it is more than probable that Harris will be lynched.

The Deeds of an Assassin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—At 6:15 o'clock last night George Messmer, a laborer in the employ of a local firm of wine merchants, shot Frederick Muller and Mrs. Muller, the sister of Messmer's divorced wife. Since the divorce Messmer has written several threatening letters to his wife. Last night Messmer rang the door bell of Muller's residence and fired two bullets into Muller the moment the latter opened the door, fatally wounding him. After shooting down Muller the assassin rushed into the kitchen and fired at Mrs. Muller as she fled into the back yard, the bullet penetrating her left forearm. Messmer then shot himself in the head, and will probably die.

White River Junction Victims.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 14.—The body of Herbert A. Thayer was fully identified by his father and mother late last night. Two more of the ninety-two on the train have been accounted for.—Mr. Vasey, who escaped from the wreck and was driven to Hanover, taking the train from there home, and Mr. Wesson, of Springfield, whose body was the first identified, and was removed from the morgue on Saturday, and therefore was not included in the surgeon's report of Sunday. This leaves but two missing. Nothing has been learned of Edgar Wilder, of St. Albans. Polly Arel and James Kiley are improved so much that they may be taken to their homes to-day.

Convicted of Murder.

TIFFIN, O., Feb. 14.—The trial of Nathaniel Echelberry, for the murder of Lewis C. Laidy, terminated by the jury finding Echelberry guilty of murder in the second degree. He killed Laidy on August 14, 1886, by hitting him on the head with a stone. Laidy was a saloon keeper, but at the request of Echelberry's wife he refused to sell the latter whisky, and for this was killed.

Mary C. Anderson's Statement.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 14.—Miss Mary C. Anderson has made an ante-mortem statement charging her cousin, Barkley Peak, as the person who shot her. She has a slender chance of recovery.

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
Proprietors.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, 1887.

The Tobacco Crop.

With the present overstocked condition of the tobacco market, it would seem a piece of folly for the farmers and growers not to cut down the crop this season. We are told that the supply now on hand is abundantly sufficient to fill all demands for the next two years.

The crop of 1885 sold last season at ruinously low prices for the producer, and the crop of 1886 is being thrown on the market at rates which, if not still lower, are certainly no higher. The price is lower, perhaps, than it has been for years. Nothing but the fine leaf is bringing anything like a fair return to the grower for the time and labor spent on the crop.

Two things ought to be done this year. In the first place let every grower cut down the acreage—put out a smaller crop than he has been doing of late years—and then let him see that what he does plant is well cultivated and handled. Lessen the quantity and improve the quality, and the result will almost inevitably be better prices, and, consequently, better returns for the time and labor expended. There is a responsibility resting upon the producer this year, and he will be the loser if he fails to meet that responsibility as the lessons of the hour demand.

Speaking on this subject, the Western Tobacco Journal, of Cincinnati, says: Tobacco planters should bear in mind that the future of tobacco depends largely upon the results of this year's planting. If a crop, approaching in volume and character those of the past few years, is produced, then planters will realize what it is to drain the crop of bitterness to the very dregs. They will realize then that the price of tobacco must be governed by the same laws as govern all other commercial commodities—supply and demand.

If they produce a crop which will add to the hundreds of the already very large stocks of tobacco, there will be such a break in prices, on all grades, that they will be forced to understand that there is no bottom to the decline in value of an article that is so common, and in such supply, that it would take years of unusual consumption to reduce the surplus to anything like a moderate quantity. They will observe that, in purchasing even such an article as tobacco, the buyer or manufacturer will exhibit the natural instinct of human nature, which values little that which is easy of attainment, or is common, but seeks to attain and place more than an intrinsic value on that which can not be readily attained.

If, on the other hand, a crop is produced which will fall signally in supplying the quantity necessary for a year's average consumption, and planters will make special efforts to obtain as much fine leaf as an earnest interest in their work and indomitable energy can produce, then they will lay the foundation for a stability and profitability in prices that will fully compensate them for any apparent sacrifice made. If, instead of common tobacco composing the great bulk of the average crop, good and fine leaf will be the rule, planters will have a crop that they can have confidence in, and which they dare hold from market if exigencies require it, and if the manufacturers, in failing to get the new crop at the usual or slightly improved prices, turn their attention with renewed interest to the old stock on hand, and rapidly consume it, they will gradually, by such consumption, improve prices, until the stock becoming very limited, they will feel an actual want for good tobacco, and will gladly concede prices that will induce sales, and the idea of improved prices once established and forced upon manufacturers, they will feel the necessity of making the consumer pay for the enhanced value of the raw material, and, all being on the footing, will act in harmony in restoring prices for the manufactured article to such figures as will allow the grower a profit on his leaf as well as a profit to themselves on the manufactured article.

Therefore, the essentials to recovery from the present absolutely depressed condition of the tobacco trade are: A crop grown from nothing but the best of seed, a crop that, so far as acreage is concerned, will cover far less than the average crop, but which will be cultivated and handled with more intelligence, caution and energy than the past few crops. There is nothing impossible required—nothing in the way of experiment—only the exercise of good sense and caution that should be begotten of adversity and a desire for a brighter future. The near future will demonstrate whether tobacco planters in general possess that intelligence and foresight which should be their inheritance, and which they can now exhibit to special advantage.

Not Good Policy.

Brother Champ, of the Bourbon News, shouldn't let his zeal for General Buckner run away with his good judgment. He has a perfect right to support Hart County's favorite if he wishes to do so. No one has denied him that privilege or gone to the trouble of objecting to his position. His recent attack on the "young Democratic editors," however, for their support of Senator Harris was out of place, uncalled for, and will result in no good to General Buckner. Brother Champ may learn ere long that the "dude Democrats" and the "skulking, sniffling Jim-sheds," as he is pleased to term Senator Harris' supporters, are rather a numerous quantity. We have nothing against General Buckner, and will be in a position to accord him a hearty support if he secures the nomination, but the Bourbon News will not be so happily situated should Mr. Harris be called upon to lead

the next State ticket. We respectfully advise the News "not to let its angry passions rise." Cool down, and then stay that way. Such an exhibition of ill-temper as was shown last week is poor policy, and will be taken as a proof that Brother Champ is engaged in a losing fight. At any rate, it will do the party no good.

The Legislature of Nevada has taken an important step to drive Mormons from that State, having passed an act disfranchising them.

The Senate committee has decided that Louisville does not need a sub-treasury, and that the Government can get along without it. It looks very much like "that settles it."

The candidate for Governor, who is running about over the State making public speeches, is not only boring the people but wasting his time and money. The truth of the matter is, office-hunting is fast getting to be a nuisance, and it seems there's no way of abating it.

English capitalists are turning their attention to Kentucky's undeveloped mineral wealth. A company is prospecting in the vicinity of Bevier with a view to opening up the iron mines in that region. Let them come. They should be welcomed. It matters not how this hidden wealth is developed, the State will be better off.

Sick Benefits.

The Superior Court recently decided a question of interest to the Oddfellows of this State. In the case of Kentucky Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F. against Limeback, appealed from Gallatin, Judge Barbour rules:

First—Members of a voluntary association who desire to assert rights growing out of their society relationship must appeal to the tribunals created within the association for that purpose, and are bound by the decisions of those tribunals.

Under the rules and regulations of appellant, a benevolent society, the question whether a member is entitled to sick benefits is to be determined by the Noble Grand, the principal officer of the lodge. With a right of appeal to the lodge and then to the Grand Lodge of the State. Appellee, a member, having applied to the Noble Grand for sick benefits, and being refused, instituted this action, without appealing to the lodge. Held—That the Civil Court will not hear his complaint.

Second—The defendant having set forth in its answer certain rules and regulations which it charged it had adopted, the denial of the plaintiff that the defendant had furnished any tribunal for determining the right of a member to sick benefits was but the pleader's construction of those rules, and not a denial of the adoption of the rules.

An Amateur Prize Fight.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 14.—An amateur prize fight took place here Friday night in a business block. Samuel Stevenson and Jimmy Lindsay, two local fighters, quarreled over a girl, and decided to fight it out. Skin gloves were used, and well known pugilists seconded the men. Charles Moth, the wrestler, acted as referee. The men fought stubbornly for twelve rounds, when both were so completely exhausted they could not move from their corners and the match was declared a draw. The girl in question was an interested spectator.

James McElroy Sentenced to Hang.

MENDOTON, Ky., Feb. 14.—In the circuit court James McElroy, the murderer of Walter Mart, was sentenced by Judge Givens to be hanged on Friday, May 13. McElroy was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed. He replied: "Nothing except that I would like to get a new trial." "You have received a fair and impartial trial," said Judge Givens. "I know they tried to get such a trial, but they didn't," replied McElroy, who displayed no emotion whatever. The hanging will be public.

The Rock Island Robbers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—It is expected that all the parties suspected of complicity in the murder of Messenger-Nichols and the robbery of the Rock Island express car in March last will be under arrest very soon. Schwartz, alias Mayhew, the brakeman on the train, Mr. Pinkerton says, is guilty beyond all reasonable doubt, and Mrs. Mayhew is now sequestered, having given valuable testimony implicating her husband. Newton Watts, the baggage-master, is under arrest and two others, the principals in the crime, are wanted.

Justin McCarthy in Trouble.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 14.—A garnishee summons has been served on the agent of Justin McCarthy, on the complaint of C. E. Mosely, of Janesville, who claims damages in the sum of \$300 by McCarthy not lecturing in Janesville under the auspices of a bureau there as agreed upon. McCarthy's excuse is that he could not reach Janesville at the time specified on account of a railroad blockade. There will be a lively contest in the matter.

Effects of Reducing the Mail Subsidy.

St. John's, N. F., Feb. 14.—It is understood that the Allan line has notified the government that it will not continue to carry the mail for Newfoundland if the subsidy is reduced, as has been proposed. The people are greatly alarmed over the possibility of losing mail facilities.

A Police Captain Missing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Police Captain Henry L. Jewett, of Brooklyn, has been missing since Sunday. He is a relative of Gen. Tracy, and is very popular. No reason for his going away can be conjectured, and it is feared that he has been foully dealt with.

The Dead Mute Murderer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The World's Raleigh, N. C., special says that Walter Bingham, the deaf mute murderer of Lizzie Turlington, is said to have been seen recently in Mitchell county where he owns some land. He is believed to be hiding in the vicinity.

Death Under the Ice.

SANDUSKY, O., Feb. 14.—Charles Zexhauser, of Middle Bass Island, was drowned by breaking through the ice, while attempting to walk across the lake from Middle Bass to Put-In-Bay. Deceased was twenty-five and single.

OUR SEALS AND COINS.

A PROTEST AGAINST NATIONAL OUTRAGES UPON HERALDIC ART.

The Objections of a Venerable Designer. His Reasons Why—The Bald-Headed Eagle in His Absurd Poses—An Appropriate Device.

"J. Goldsborough Bruff," as he signs himself, has invited the attention of congress to the "unprecedented irregularities" and "absurdities" of the heraldic devices adopted for seals and coins by this government.

Mr. Bruff explains that owing to a lack of knowledge this government made a false start. The art of heraldry was unknown in this country's infancy, he says, and standard works were unobtainable. "In consequence thereof the new republic was unable to obtain a proper device for its national signet until July 20, 1783, and the device then adopted of admirable symbolism, is a baseless fabric, not being blazoned upon an escutcheon or shield, and hence we have never had a national escutcheon of heraldic arms, unprecedented in the annals of heraldry. Being thus deprived of that basis, the requisite of all heraldic achievements, the government utilized a subcharge of the arms proper, and as popularly denominated the national shield or escutcheon, which it is not nor ever can be."

Having no genuine escutcheon, no basis or standard to start with, this government has gradually collected an accumulation of designs which Mr. Bruff characterizes as "ranging from indifferent and peculiar to absurd." He goes on to say:

"All nations of the civilized world save our own have entrusted upon their gold and silver coinage the true heraldic arms of their individual sovereignty, and with strict numismatic propriety exclude irrelevant, fanciful ideas. 'The American bald eagle' is displayed in every conceivable attitude and position, and degenerated to numerous species of the United States mint genius.

FREE AND EASY ART.

"The peculiar style of distributing the elements of the national arms over the faces of the coin, including mottoes and legends regardless of significant propriety, is a remarkable art exhibition of the genius of our free institutions. Compare the dignified propriety represented in the devices upon some of the earlier coinage: Obverse, a classic bust with legend 'Liberty,' and reverse, the national arms as adopted, which compare with the handsome female head flanked 'Liberty,' though crowned with grain, etc., as if also to represent the goddess Ceres or Abundance, doubtless a multifid genius, as the motto overhead would intimate, 'E pluribus unum.' Upon close examination a small cap is seen amid the redundant ringlets, apparently falling off. Reverse, a crucified eagle (severely) 'displayed,' minus 'the escutcheon on his breast,' or the eagle volant (without its appropriate motto, 'Excelsior'). As though disgusted with his vicissitude and general bad treatment by the ruling powers he has discarded his 'shield of the Union,' olive branch and three arrows (typical we suppose of thirteen) and ascends to the starry regions of purity and truth. (The square, heavy perspective is good, but why extend his legs, as storks and herons do?)

THE MAD EAGLE.

"In another issue an enraged eagle has discovered the discarded 'American shield' prostrate in the weeds, and having picked up the arrows and branch pounces upon the debased escutcheon, defiantly warning off the despoilers. Mottoes become legends, and legends mottoes. The Goddess of Liberty, duly labeled, rests herself upon a rock, with staff and cap and escutcheon, but looks back apprehensive of some mishap. This is another phase of the ever varying obverse. Reverse of which may be one variety (there are several of them) of the lame eagle: dexter wing horizontally extended, and sinister, or left, nearly closed and vertical, and the usual distribution of stars, motto, etc. The latest absurdity, so eminently puritanical, not in keeping with the times, unauthorized by enactment, is the Gothic legend between the wings of the crucified eagle of 'In God we trust.'

"Our patriotic fathers put their trust in God and kept their powder dry. Oliver Cromwell had engraved upon some bronze guns 'Teach us to shewer forth thy praise, O Lord.' Too lengthy for our coin, but so applied more beneficent—in diffusion of wealth. The most appropriately consistent device for embellishment of the coin of our country would be—obverse: A bust of the laureated head of the Father of His Country, with motto of Liberty. Reverse: The precise heraldic arms of the United States of America, and no other stellar ornament than the constellation crest, and no other legend than the title, value and date, and motto of arms. Such would be creditable to our nationality, and place us among the most favored nations of Christendom."—Globe-Democrat.

A Famous Lithographer's Regaining.

I quite often encounter in the street the father of the American Christmas card. Mr. Louis Prang divides his time pretty equally between Boston and New York. He is a hale and energetic elderly gentleman, whose busy brain is constantly conceiving new ideas full of credit and profit to their originator. In 1860 he was a small lithographer in Boston. He had an establishment that did not earn a living for him. He had no capital but his intelligence, and that made his fortune.

When the war broke out he published a map of the opening of the campaign, and it sold as fast as he could print it. He made a great deal of money on war maps, and got into chromo lithography as his means improved. When dull times came instead of discharging his artists and printers he set them to work on novelties for which he made a market. The first chromos of any value published in America came from his press. They reproduced pictures by famous artists. He risked thousands in these ventures, and though he suffered heavy losses his gains were proportionately great. He grew with the time. He improved lithography in every direction, and he is to-day the master in that art of the whole world.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Wood-Chopper Killed.

MARION, Ind., Feb. 14.—Cassius E. Shackelford, a wood-chopper in the employ of Ishmer Russell, six miles south of here, climbed a tree forty feet to chop loose another tree that had lodged. As the tree fell Shackelford was dislodged from his perch and went down in the wreck, being probably instantly killed. He was alone at work, and his body was not discovered until four hours later.

"Frailty, thy Name is Woman."

—Hamlet.
That she is frail often in body,
"Tis true, 'tis true 'tis a pity,
And pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the best restorative tonic for physical frailty in women, or female weaknesses or derangements. By druggists. Price reduced to \$1.

Do You Know

That DuLac's Swiss Balsam is the best remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, etc.

That Swiss Balsam will cure that neglected cold. Delays are dangerous. That Swiss Balsam contains no morphia or opium, thus making it the best and safest cough remedy for children. Pleasant to take.

That this valuable remedy only costs 25 cents a bottle and can be had at J. O. Pecor & Co.'s.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

FURNISHED BY W. A. NORTON.

Saturday's Closing—March wheat, 77½; corn, 34½; pork, 13 60.
May wheat, 78½; corn, 35½; pork, 13 75.
March wheat, 78½; corn, 34½; pork, 13 50.
May wheat, 80½; corn, 36½; pork, 13 50.

RETAIL MARKET.

Coffee, Java, per gal. 15 20
Molasses, new crop, per gal. 50 50
Molasses, old crop, per gal. 40 50
Golden Syrup, per gal. 80
Sorghum, Fancy New, per gal. 35
Sugar, yellow, per lb. 5 50
Sugar, extra C, per lb. 6 7
Sugar, A, per lb. 7
Sugar, granulated, per lb. 7 7
Sugar, powdered, per lb. 6 7
Sugar, New Orleans, per lb. 6 7
Tea, per lb. 40 10
Coal Oil, head light, per gal. 15
Apples, per peck. 25 40
Bacon, breakfast, per lb. 11
Bacon, clear sides, per lb. 8 10
Bacon, Hams, per lb. 12 9
Bacon, shoulders, per lb. 8 12
Beans, per gal. 20 25
Butter, per lb. 15 25
Chickens, each. 15 25
Eggs, per doz. 15 75
Flour, Extra, per barrel. 5 75
Flour, Old Gold, per barrel. 5 00
Flour, Mayville Fancy, per barrel. 5 00
Flour, Mason County, per barrel. 5 00
Flour, Royal Patent, per barrel. 5 25
Flour, Mayville Family, per barrel. 5 25
Flour, Graham, per sack. 4 50
Honey, per lb. 15
Horned, per gallon. 15
Meal, per sack. 15
Malt, per bushel. 8 75
Onions, per peck. 15
Potatoes, per peck. 15

WANTED.

NOTICE—Take your trunks and valises and hand-machetes for coverings and repairs to GEORGE SCHROEDER, the saddler. 1741st

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A two-story brick residence on Short street, in complete order. Apply to JOHN DINGER. 1144st

FOR RENT—Frame cottage on Third street, Fifth ward. For further particulars apply to R. L. TUDOR. 1048st

FOR RENT—Room for rent, corner of Third and Sutton streets. Apply to Mrs. J. A. HOWE. 1204st

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Silver Lake Place, on the Mayville and Lexington pike, two and one-half miles from Mayville. Fruit and water in abundance. Ten acres in wheat, ten acres for corn, seven acres for tobacco—balance in grass. A comfortable cottage, No. 1 barn, and all other needed out-buildings. For terms, see the undersigned, or M. C. HITCHCOCK, WILLIAM WINN, February 7, 1887. 1104stwm

FOR SALE OR RENT—55 acres of good ground, situated on the Germantown pike five miles from Mayville. Apply at this office. 1148st

FOR SALE—134 acres of fine Mason County land, two miles south of Mayville. Apply to Wadsworth & Bro., Court street, Mayville. 1204st

STRAYED.

STRAYED—A trio of beautiful chickens, two white and one red, from J. T. Kackley's. A liberal reward for return of same to this office. 1144st

MARKED DOWN!

SELLING GOODS AT PRICES TO KEEP THE STORE FULL OF PEOPLE!

L. HILL.

4 lbs. New Turkish Prunes. 25
1 lbs. Head Rice. 25
5 dozen Clothes Pins. 10
1 peck Hickory Nuts. 85
1 can three-pound Standard Tomatoes. 10
2 cans Burman & Morrill Succotash. 25
4 cans Gibbe Peas. 25
2 cans of fine Damsons. 25
2 packages Cereals. 25
1 dozen large Pickles. 5
1 large gallon of Jelly. 10
1 gallon best Coal Oil. 10
Fine Vanilla per bottle. 15
Good Brooms. 12 1/2 15
Just received a large invoice of fine TINWARE.

TO ADVERTISERS!

For a check for \$20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American Newspapers. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 circulation! The advertisement will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers—five million readers. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of advertisement and check, or send 20 cents for book of 176 pages. GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce street, New York.

W. A. NORTON.

—Representing—

LOUISVILLE COTTON AND GRAIN EXCHANGE

Chicago Markets received every ten minutes. Orders taken for all staples and arrivals. Office: Cooper's building Second St.

COOK & HAFLEY.

House, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTERS.

Wall Papering and Ceiling Decorating a specialty. Fourth street, between Limestone and Market, opposite public school. 17

LANE & WORRICK.

Contractors.

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.

Plans and specifications furnished on reasonable terms and all work satisfactorily and promptly done. Office on Third street, between Wall and Sutton.

PURE FRUIT FLAVORING EXTRACTS

The "OLD HOUSE," Established 1840.
JOSEPH R. PEEBLES' SONS,
"GROCERS," Pike's Building, Cincinnati, O.
Guarantee their Pure Fruit Flavoring Extracts, produced from selected and perfectly ripe fruit, being mucilaginous for strength, quality and purity.
Bottle, Club Cases and Housekeepers should write for Freebie elaborate and particular price-list, mailed free.

DR. W. S. MOORE'S.

DENTIST.

Office Second Street, over Rynyon & Hocker's dry goods store. Nitrous-oxide Gas administered in all cases.

T. H. N. SMITH,

DENTIST.

Nitrous-oxide, or laughing gas used for the painless extraction of teeth. Office on Court Street.

C. W. WARDLE,

Dentist.

Nitrous-Oxide Gas administered. Office Corner Second and Sutton streets, Zweigart's Block.

DR. DEWITT C. FRANKLIN,

Dentist,

Office: Sutton Street, next door to Postoffice.

JOHN WHEELER,

—Dealer in—

Oysters, Fish, Game

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Celery, Canned Goods, &c. Norfolk Oysters received every twenty-four hours.

S. PERLUS,

(Court Street—Old Postoffice.)

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Cutting, Fitting, and Custom-Made Suits to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices low.

JACOB LINN,

BAKER and CONFECTIONER.

Ice Cream and Soda Water a specialty. Fresh Bread and Cakes made daily and delivered to any part of the city. Parties and weddings furnished on short notice. No. 85 Second street.

The Northeastern Kentucky

Telephone Company

has connection with the following places: Mayville, Mayfield, Helena, Shannon, Bardonia and Mt. Olive.
Office in Mayville: Parker & Hopper's corner Second and Sutton streets.

G. W. SULSER,

(Court Street, Mayville, Ky.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in the courts of Mason and adjoining counties. Prompt attention given to collection of claims and accounts. Also to Fire Insurance, and the buying, selling and renting of houses, lots and lands, and the writing of deeds, mortgages, contracts, &c. 1144st

MISS ANNA FRAZER,

NOVELTY STORE.

—Dealer in—

DRY GOODS and NOTIONS.

I have always on hand a full supply of School Books, and have just received a large assortment of new millinery goods.

WALL & WORTHINGTON,

{ GARRETT S. WALL,
{ E. L. WORTHINGTON

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Will practice in all courts in Mason and adjoining counties and in the Superior Court and Court of Appeals. All collections given prompt attention. 1144st

HENRY MORGARD,

—No. 7 Market street,—

RELIABLE MERCHANT TAILOR.

Call and examine my samples of Foreign and Domestic Goods from the large wholesale houses of New York. Suits made to order on more reasonable terms than any other house in the city, and fit guaranteed. Also, agent for dyeing and scouring houses in Cincinnati. 1144st

S. J. DAUGHERTY,

—Designer and dealer in—

MONUMENTS, TABLETS,

Headstones, &c. The largest stock of the latest designs. The best material and work ever offered in this section of the state, at reduced prices. Those wanting work in Granite or Marble are invited to call and see for themselves. Second street, Mayville.

OPIUM

and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. J. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 601 Whitehall Street.

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
Proprietors.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, 1887.

The Weather.

"Rain, warmer."

INSURE with John Duley.

Purshoney and buckwheat—Calhoun's

AMERICAN peas, better and cheaper than French, try them at G. W. Geisel's.

COAL oil. Guaranteed non-explosive. Try it and you will use no other. At G. W. Geisel's.

We call attention to advertisement of Bunyon's dry goods sale. Those who go early will secure the best selections.

WANTED to buy from 5 to 10,000 bushels of sound dry corn.

A. H. THOMPSON, Market street.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. Church, South, closed last evening. The two weeks' services resulted in twelve additions to the church.

The Christian Church was crowded last evening by an attentive audience. Preaching this evening at 7 o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. E. L. Powell.

The recent protracted meeting in the Washington M. E. Church, South, conducted by Revs. Redd, Penn and Mann, resulted in six additions and two candidates for membership.

CAPTAIN WINSTON, a passenger conductor, has been on the Kentucky Central for thirty-three consecutive years. He helped survey the route, and worked his way up from brakeman.

HARRY PARKS, son of David Parks of the West End, was taken sick on Market street late Saturday afternoon, and while on his way home was seized with a fit opposite Heiser's Hotel. He was carried to Pecor's drug store, where he soon recovered.

DICK WALL, who was recently injured in a wreck on the C. & O. Railroad, writes that he is improving and hopes to get out of bed in a few days. He was very low for some time after he reached Cincinnati, but his wounds are now healing nicely.

AFTER a test of over fifteen years there can be little question as to the durability of the celebrated Diamond lens spectacles, and while they preserve the sight their lasting qualities are such as to make frequent changing unnecessary. The genuine are for sale by Ballenger.

DURING the heavy wind last Friday night, a barn containing about 10,000 pounds of tobacco was blown down on the farm of John G. Bacon in the vicinity of Tuckahoe. The building was insured, we understand, in the Farmers' Home Mutual Aid Association, of this county.

Mrs. CHRISTOPHER RUSSELL, of East Third street, made a narrow escape from a terrible accident yesterday afternoon. While reaching for something on a mantel-piece, her apron caught fire. Fortunately, she retained her presence of mind, and loosening the garment, threw it from her, escaping any serious consequences.

JUDGE O. S. DEMING, of Mt. Olivet, passed through town yesterday en route home from a trip to Europe in the interest of the Burreicka estate. He was absent about three weeks, and visited places in Germany, France and England. His return trip across the Atlantic was a stormy one, the ship being out thirteen days. During a heavy gale, one man was swept overboard and lost. The Burreicka estate is not near as large as it was thought to be at the time of the old man's death. There are a number of claimants after it, some living in Baltimore, others in New York and still others in Westphalia, Germany, and the courts will be called upon to settle the matter.

Burned to Death.

Nettie, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Paul, who live on Grant street, was fatally burned at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Paul was down town at the time, and Mrs. Paul left the child in a room on the second floor, while she was attending to some household duties down stairs. She was attracted by its screams, but thought nothing was wrong as she had left it in a fretful mood. She returned to the room in a few minutes, however, and was horrified to find the child with almost all of its clothing burned off. A tub of water was near and the flames were extinguished at once. The clothing had caught from a grate, and the face and body was burned in a terrible manner. All that medical science could do was done for the child, but its injuries were fatal, and death relieved it of its suffering at 6 o'clock last evening. Funeral services this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, by Rev. Thomas Hanford.

Stock and Crops.

Hoz cholera is reported from a number of counties in this State, Ohio and Indiana.

A. D. Pollitt, of Tollsboro, has bought about 30,000 pounds of tobacco so far this season, the highest price paid being \$3.75 a hundred.

In 1884, James E. Webb, of Greensboro, Tenn., traded three Jersey cattle for some Sheffield, Ala. property, which he sold a few weeks ago for \$18,000.

One pound of nitrate of soda to twelve gallons of water, makes a splendid fertilizer for strawberry beds and hot house plants. This amount is sufficient for a rod square.—Exchange.

A. A. Kitzmiller, of Atwater, Ohio, recently paid \$100 an acre for 270 acres of land near Lexington. He is a breeder of trotting stock, and says he finds Kentucky the best place for his business.

The turkey crop is on the increase in Mercer County. In 1885, about 700 only were marketed by J. M. Board & Co. Last year the same firm handled over 10,000, at a total cost of more than \$6,000.

A. J. Bell grew 14,250 pounds of tobacco in 1885 and 1886 on four acres of land in Robertson County, an average of 1,781 pounds. The crops netted him \$904.84, an average of \$226.20 to the acre.

Eight or ten of the wealthiest farmers in Deer and Pike Creek townships, Miami County, Indiana, are in for about \$5,000, having given their notes to Bohemian oats and red-line wheat for that amount. Suits are being brought on their notes, and judgment is being given to the banks who hold the notes.—Exchange.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that 75,000,000 acres of corn was grown in this country last year, the yield amounting to 1,665,000,000 bushels. The market value of this crop is placed at \$610,000,000. The wheat crop is estimated at 457,000,000 bushels from an area of 37,000,000 acres, having a farm value of \$314,000,000. The oat yield is placed at 624,000,000 bushels, 5,000,000 bushels less than the year before.

Dr. E. D. Standiford, of Louisville, who, by the way, is a Democratic candidate to succeed Senator Beck, is one of the largest farmers in the State. The Louisville Post says: "Last year he had under cultivation between four and five thousand acres in Jefferson County, and raised successful crops everywhere. In 1886, he raised 12,000 barrels of potatoes, for which he got \$1.20 a barrel; 11,500 bushels of wheat and barley; 25,000 bushels of corn; 1,500 tons of hay, and large crops of other things. Besides this, he sold a great many cattle, mules, sheep and horses. He also runs the largest dairy in the State.

Personal.

Richard Hinton, of Covington, spent Sunday here with friends.

Mrs. H. C. Thompson, of Lexington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. A. Wadsworth. Misses Lizzie Wilson and Allie Alexander have returned from a visit to friends at Covington.

Miss Ella Martin, of Valmont, Lewis County, is the guest of the Misses Power at "Stone Terrace."

River News.

Another big rise is reported at Pittsburgh.

The Sherley and Boons are due down this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The river was rising slowly at this point yesterday, but is about on a stand to-day.

Due up to-night: Bostona, Pomeroy and Scotia, Pittsburgh, 12 o'clock. Due down: Bonanza, this evening at 6 o'clock. St. Lawrence (in Big Sandy's place) to-night at 1 o'clock.

County Court.

The settlement of Robert Hunter, executor of Eliza H. Walker, and of Charles Downing, administrator of John M. Morton, filed at the last term and continued for exceptions, were ordered recorded.

Anderson Finch, guardian of Charles O. Clarke, and David Wood, administrator and David Wood, Sr., filed settlements which were continued till March term for exceptions.

An inventory and appraisal of the personal estate of Louis Schatzmann was filed and ordered recorded.

An allotment to the widow of Louis Schatzmann was also filed. Same order.

New Drug Store.

W. C. Shackelford has opened a new drug store in "Cox Building," corner Third and Market. Pure drugs. Fine old wines and liquors for medical purposes. Toilet articles in great variety.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all coughs and colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial bottle free at the drug stores of J. C. Pecor & Co., and S. P. Campbell & Co., of Aberdeen Ohio.

HIRING FURNISHED HOUSES.

What They Cost in New York During the Winter Season.

No European city has better hotels than ours, and foreign tourists have been long used to spending time and money in them. Now they are coming to demand greater home comforts, and of course, at greater cost; but cost is about the last thing to be considered when a rich man is in search of the pleasures of life and travel. But the custom of hiring furnished houses in New York for the winter season is growing, and it is said by a well known real estate agent in this city that more uptown mansions have been let by their rich owners this winter than ever before.

In renting a furnished house for from four to six months in the winter everything is included in the furnishings except linen, silver plate and fine china. Delicate bits of bric-a-brac are commonly put away by the owners, because tenants prefer to be free from the care of them and without responsibility for their safety. The causes which bring these fashionable and elegantly furnished houses into the market for a part of the year are various. Many New York families spend their winters in Europe. Sometimes a death in the family makes it desirable to look for rest and change of surroundings in travel. Again, Washington is developing a fashionable social set in the winter, and many New York families repair thither for the time and let their home mansions. In this way they are relieved of the care of their houses, and the cost of the winter's travel is reduced, if not, in fact, quite offset.

Many well known New York families do themselves live in furnished houses in the winter and spend their summers in travel abroad. It costs no more than to maintain an establishment all the year round and live in it, and the arrangement has many advantages to those who love to roam.

The demand for elegantly furnished houses in fashionable neighborhoods begins early in the autumn and lasts until about the middle of December, the best customers usually coming at the last because they stay in the country as late as possible, knowing that, as they are willing to pay almost any price, they are sure of getting a house when they want it. For periods of from four to six months rentals range from \$500 to \$1,000 a month for a very elegantly furnished house, and in the spring the temporary tenant has but to pack and store his silver and linen, and take flight for the country or sea-side.—New York Sun.

Logan as an Orator.

Gen. Logan never had either the habits or the tastes of a student. He was thoroughly posted on war topics and political history, but seldom reading anything except the newspapers and poetry, of which he was very fond. He could recite many of the plays of Shakespeare from memory, and the poems of Macaulay, with their martial measures, were his favorites in verse. He was fond of Burns, also, and recited his lines frequently. He was by no means an illiterate man, for he had a good education for the days in which he lived, and graduated at a Kentucky college. His carelessness in speech gave him the reputation of being a poor grammarian, but he could have corrected his own manuscript if he had chosen. Mrs. Logan always revised his written speeches, not because he was not able to do it, but because he preferred that she should. Perhaps the best specimen of his oratory was an address he delivered at the dedication of the monument to Gen. McPherson in this city in 1878, and it was really a fine production. He wrote the most of it in pencil while on his way from Chicago to Washington on the cars, and after his arrival he shut himself up in his room all night revising the manuscript. Mrs. Logan was not with him on this occasion, and she never saw the speech until it appeared in print.—New York Sun.

Possible Causes of Discontent.

It is the little kindness—it is the little cruelty—that makes and mars all the human relations. It is the personal interest—it is the personal neglect—out of which the universal order of disorder grows. Who knows how far the public discontent has been fed by that \$40,000 span with which you drove past houses from whose windows invalids too poor to buy the air of heaven watched you daily? How far will it be affected by the cost of her toilet, as reported by the Monday reception, of which the starving wives of drowned fishermen will read in the local paper on Saturday night? How far by the washerwoman whom I forgot to pay? Or the shop girl to whom you refused the chance to sit down from dawn to dark? Or the seamstress whom we underpaid? Or the sick clerk to whom we gave no vacation? Or the tramp to whom we were surly? Or the old fellow selling tissue paper flowers on whom we cast a look of disgust or contempt? Somewhere the hurrying life has driven too fast around a corner. Somewhere somebody's rights or sensibilities have been run over. Somewhere—somewhere there has come "the little jolt."—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps in Courier-Journal.

News Items from the Holy Land.

The introduction of soap, it is said, is doing much to civilize the people of the Holy Land. A large soap factory has been established on the site of ancient Shechem, and the people are beginning to use it on their persons instead of trying to eat it, as they did at first. Along with the introduction of soap other reforms are going on. Bethlehem has been rebuilt, and the streets are lighted with gas. Coesara is having a building boom. Nazareth is becoming the headquarters of big oil and oil speculators. Corner lots in Joppa are going up with a rush, and real estate in Mount Carmel is largely held by speculators for an advance. All around Shechem there is a lively demand for good soap fat, and the sleepy inhabitants of Ramoth Gilead think of building a glue factory. Jerusalem is waking up also. It has a street cleaning bureau, big clocks on its public buildings, and its suburbs are being built up rapidly. Even in the vale of Gehenna the price of land has gone up.—Chicago Herald.

Dead Man Killed by Cars.

JACKSON, O., Feb. 14.—David Charles, a miner, aged about sixty-eight years, was run over and killed by a train of cars on the Ohio Southern railroad at Glen Roy. Mr. Charles was quite deaf. His friends had repeatedly remonstrated with him in reference to his walking on the track. The train men did all they could to stop the train, but were unable to do so.

Apaches Dying Off.

Advice from Florida say that the Apache prisoners are dying off at a rapid rate, owing to the climate, and perhaps their own uncleanness. There are 434 bucks, squaws and papooses in the fort.—Chicago Times.

Another Life Saved.

About two years ago, a prominent citizen of Chicago was told by his physicians that he must die. They said his system was so debilitated that there was nothing left to build on. He made up his mind to try a "new departure." He got some of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and took it according to directions. He began to improve at once. He kept up the treatment for some months, and is to-day a well man. He says the "Discovery" saved his life.

Removal.

Dr. G. M. Williams has removed his dental office to building on Third street, adjoining Dr. Shackelford's office.

City Items.

Try Langdon's City Butter Crackers.

Ask your grocer for Foerster's City Butter Crackers. They are the best.

A full supply of school books always on hand. Give us a call.

J. C. PECOR & CO.

We are offering an elegant line of cassimeres at less than cost to close. Come and get a bargain. Paul Hoeftlich & Bro.

You will find a complete assortment of artist's materials just received direct from eastern importers at G. W. Blatterman & Co's.

Our display of white goods and embroideries has never been excelled in Maysville. Prices the lowest at Paul Hoeftlich & Bro's.

Any orders for insurance for Joseph F. Broderick, left at Schroeder's saddlery, one door East of opera house, will receive prompt attention. n25dtf

A RELIABLE DRUG STORE.—Riffe & Henderson have on hand a full line of fresh drugs, pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. Toilet articles and stationery of every description at low prices. We have on sale the latest novelties in valentines, including the newest and most artistic designs. Prescriptions a specialty. RIFFE & HENDERSON.

We ought not to be too anxious to encourage untried innovation, in cases of doubtful improvement. For a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been before the public and passed through the severest test and is pronounced the most reliable remedy for that disagreeable malady. Thousands of testimonials of its virtues. 50 cents per bottle. By druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. C. Pecor & Co.



ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

RUNYON'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Notions, &c., will be sold regardless of prices within the next ten days. The lease will be surrendered and the fixtures sold. In the stock are many valuable goods, at prices which will command the attention of all cash buyers. Remember the place:
M. E. RUNYON,
t25d
January's Block.

A CHANCE YET!

The auction closes to-day, but there is much valuable stock on hand that will be moved to the second floor and displayed on sale TUESDAY, February 15, at the low auction prices of the past three weeks, and in many instances less.

Kid Gloves, 5, 6 and 6½ in size, at half price; Ribbons and Laces and narrow Embroideries sacrificed at almost any price; Dress Trimmings at about anything you choose to give; Buttons 4 to 5 cents per dozen—worth 15 to 20 cents; Children's Misses' and Ladies' Hose at scarcely 25 cents on the dollar of value; a few pieces of Silks and Satins at a great bargain to close out at once. Entrance through main room below.

A. R. CLASCOCK.

EMBROIDERIES

The Largest, Newest and Most Complete Stock in the City. Call and see them.

PRICES THE LOWEST!

A new line of French Satteens, new Styles and Colors, at

BROWNING & CO.'S,

3 East Second Street, Maysville.

THE STRIKE DECLARED OFF

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY NO. 49 ORDERS THE MEN BACK TO WORK.

What the Trouble Has Cost in Wages and Loss of Prestige—A General Scramble of the Strikers to Get Back to Work—Italians Disappearing—Labor Notes.

New York, Feb. 14.—District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, has announced that Mr. Austin Corbin having promised work at Elizabethport within a week at twenty-two and one-half cents per hour, the strike is declared off. The balance of the strikers are ordered to return to work.

The executive board of District Assembly No. 49 make the following statement: A committee of dissatisfied men employed on the Reading road called on Austin Corbin, at his Philadelphia office, and informed him that they were determined to strike if terms were not made satisfactory to 49. The men said it was impossible to hold to the so-called agreement if it was not made more definite.

Mr. Corbin consulted with Mr. McLean, the receiver of the coal company, and was decided to open the Elizabethport docks within a week. He gave as a reason for not opening them immediately that it would take at least three or four days to get coal from the mines. He also promised to pay the highest wages. If differences arise they are to be submitted to arbitration, one arbitrator to be chosen by the company, one by the men, and one to be called in if the two fail to agree.

After the conference between Mr. Corbin and the committee of the men, a secret meeting of the Knights of Labor was held, and it was decided to accept the terms in the interest of commerce and the industries of the state of New York, and recommend all those who came out to support the employees of Mr. Corbin to return to work. Should there be any discrimination against our people by any corporation or individual, the fight will be continued in our own way. It was also resolved that all coal handlers except those at Hoboken, Port Johnson, Weehawken and Perth Amboy shall return to work.

The longshoremen's strike was more of a failure than that of the coal handlers, for they obtained no concessions whatever. It is estimated that 8,714 freight handlers and longshoremen are idle at the present time. Two weeks ago they had steady work and at, when the dullness of trade is considered, good wages. They chose the wrong season for a strike. Probably one-half of the men who have taken the strikers' places have been brought from other places, and in the two weeks they have been at work they have learned the business sufficiently well as to be satisfied that they are as good as the best. Imbued with this idea they will stay here, and by swelling the ranks make labor cheaper through the competition which 8,000 additional workmen bring to an already stocked market. Close estimates show that in defense of a principle the wage-workers in this struggle have sacrificed over \$250,000, but they can draw the consolation that they have made it cost the corporations many and many times this sum. The lesson has not been entirely lost, for the employers have awakened to the fact that their employees are men, not cattle.

There was a general scramble of longshoremen and freight handlers to get back to work along the whole river front. In front of the pier gates the strikers congregated as early as 6 o'clock, waiting the chance to get the ear of the foreman as he passed in the gate, or an opportunity to slide on the dock over the bulkhead or through the side entrance. In no case are they being taken back to work as union men, but it is each man for himself. It is noticeable that the Italians are rapidly disappearing.

Agent Hill, of the Maine Line Steamship company, said that he had all his own men back at work and after that there was twenty-five outsiders left. As to getting plenty of men there was no trouble at all. An extra number of men were required to discharge and reload the steamer "Yemasee" for sailing, and many strikers crept in among the men put to work on the vessel. Many of the strikers got back on the quiet as soon as it became known that the brewers and engineers had refused to strike. Now that the strike is over and the men acknowledge themselves beaten, the superintendents admit that one regular longshoreman is worth five Italians. This is probably why the Italians are so rapidly disappearing from the docks.

Meeting the Knights of Labor.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 14.—With the approval of the local Knights of Labor the creditors of that organization in Augusta have begun legal proceedings against the national order for debts contracted during the recent strike here, and which were not settled by Committee on Wright, who amicably adjusted the larger part of the indebtedness of the order incurred during the great lockout. There remains outstanding debts against the order of about \$8,000, principally rent, druggists', physicians' and grocery bills. Some of the complainants in the action are themselves prominent knights. It is proposed to attach funds now known to be deposited in Philadelphia banks, and a bill on equity in the Pennsylvania courts will be filed in a few days. The constitution of the order makes the general board liable for debts incurred in support of a lockout, as contradicting those from a strike.

The Furnacemen's Strike.

SHARON, Pa., Feb. 14.—There is a marked change in the aspect of the furnacemen's strike, and matters now look extremely favorable for the operators. The weakening on the part of the strikers is attributable to the high price demanded for coke and the reported advance in freight rates. It is a well based belief that about fifty of the men will return to work at once. There are now 1,600 strikers and fully 800 railroad laborers and mill men will be thrown into idleness if the furnacemen do not go into blast before another week. There is a big strike among the coal miners in the eastern part of the country.

Boston Street Car Troubles.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—It is understood that the South Boston railroad car strikers are preparing a manifesto stating that they have always been in favor of arbitration, but that the company has never proposed it. The Cambridge railroad directors have decided to start their cars as soon as possible with new men. While the directors were in session a committee of strikers appeared, but was told by President Cummings that unless the members came to apply for work he could not treat with them, as they had forfeited all claims upon the company by striking.

Michigan Miners.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Feb. 14.—The 250 surface men at Champion mine are working again, but 800 miners are still out and determined to stay

out till their demands are acceded to. John and Edward Simpson, the two men for whose removal the men struck, left the mine Tuesday night and are now out of the county.

Headquarters for the Knights of Labor. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The Knights of Labor have purchased a property on North Broad street for \$65,000 and it will be fitted up with offices to be occupied as the general headquarters of the order of the United States and Canada.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and spicy manner.

Comersville, Ind., has 500 cases of measles.

Louis Bache, a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, is dead at Louisville.

Turfmen will meet in Detroit on Tuesday to form a new trotting association.

It is estimated that the trade decreased \$25,000,000 in New York during the great strike.

Indiana is suffering from spring freshets, especially at Elkhart, Fort Wayne and Plymouth.

A switch engine collided with a street car, at Youngstown, O., injuring four persons dangerously.

Chicago is having a little flood experience. In some of the river streets the water measured three feet.

David Charles, a deaf man, of Glen Roy, O., was run over and killed while walking on a railroad track.

Nathaniel Echelberry, Tiffin, O., was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing Lewis C. Ledy.

The steamer Waterbury collided in Long Island Sound with a schooner. No lives lost, but the steamer damaged.

John W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, who has just returned from abroad, says that the German soldiers could lick the boots off the frog-eaters.

Lee Bowman, shoeless and almost naked, escaped from the Corydon, Ind., jail for the third time. Burned a hole in the wall with a piece of red hot iron.

At Lawrenceburg, Ind., a burglar, Bill St. Clair pleaded guilty and got eight years. He says Jack Munroe, of Cincinnati, aided him in gophering Indiana.

Cleveland, O., police have arrested Sidney Wash, a bridegroom burglar, and captured \$1,200 worth of stolen property. The whole house was furnished with stolen property.

A Marion, Ind., wood chopper, Cassius E. Shackelford, climbed forty feet to dislodge a tree that had fallen against another. The whole business let go and Cassius was killed.

Jacob Miller, who claimed to have been robbed at Atlanta of \$27,500 belonging to the Shakers at Union Village, O., is denounced a fraud and an inventor of lies. Miller has been arrested.

Abraham Beers, of Decatur, Ill., walked eighteen miles in his sleep and returned home without knowing where he had been. Beers is only a boy, and his absence alarmed his family terribly.

A Mrs. Rhoades has been arrested at Alaska, W. Va., on suspicion of having murdered Alfred Blizzard, of Greenville, O. The horse and buggy which she and her victim used were found at Columbus, where Mrs. Rhoades had sold them.

The claims of seventeen years' standing of the city of Cincinnati against the C. W. & B. Railroad company, the H. & C. Railroad company, and the M. & C. Railroad company, have been settled by compromise, leaving the title of the C. W. & B. road clear.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for February 12.

New York.—Money 3 1/4 per cent. Exchange quiet. Governments steady.

Currency rates, 129 1/2 bid; four coupons, 129 1/2; four-and-a-halfs 110 1/4 bid.

The stock market opened firm on the announcement of the end of the strike and on an active buying advanced 1/4 to 2 per cent. during the first hour. The market has been dull since, but firm.

Bur. & Quincy... 139 1/2 Mich. Central... 89 1/2
Canadian Pacific... 106 1/2 Missouri Pacific... 106 1/2
Central Pacific... 38 N. Y. Central... 113 1/2
C. C. & I... 64 Northwestern... 113 1/2
Del. & Hudson... 103 1/2 do preferred... 59 1/2
Del. & B. & W... 125 1/2 Ohio & Miss... 26 1/2
Denver & Rio G... 25 1/2 Pacific Mail... 57 1/2
Erie second... 31 1/2 Reading... 38 1/2
Illinois Central... 132 Rock Island... 92
Jersey Central... 70 1/2 St. Paul... 119 1/2
Kansas & Texas... 31 Union Pacific... 50 1/2
Lake Shore... 95 1/2 Western Union... 74
Louisville & Nash... 61 1/2

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2; No. 2, 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; No. 2 mixed, 4 3/4 @ 4 1/2.

OATS—No. 3 white, 31 @ 31 1/2; No. 2 white, 31 1/2 @ 32.

PORK—Family, 13 1/2 @ 14; regular, 14 @ 14 1/2.

LARD—Kettle, 7 @ 7 1/2.

BACON—Short, clear sides, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio, 12 @ 12 1/2.

NEW YORK, 13 1/2 @ 14.

POULTRY—Common chickens, 22 @ 23 per dozen; fair to prime, 23 @ 24; choice, 24 @ 25.

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, 35 @ 36; fine merino, 24 @ 25; common, 12 @ 13; fleeced washed medium clothing, 31 @ 32; combing, 32 @ 33; fine merino, 1 and 2, 24 @ 25; burr and cots, 16 @ 18; tub washed, 31 @ 32; pulled, 27 @ 28.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, 10.50 @ 11.00; No. 2, 9.00 @ 10.00; mixed, 8.00 @ 9.00; prairie, 7.00 @ 7.50; wheat, oats and rye straw, 3.00 @ 3.50.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, 1.00 @ 1.40; fair, .80 @ .90; common, .70 @ .80; yearlings and calves, .30 @ .37 1/2.

HOGS—Select butchers, 3.50 @ 3.50; fair to good packing, 3.00 @ 3.30; fair to good light, 2.75 @ 3.00; common, 2.50 @ 2.75; culls, 2.00 @ 2.25.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—No. 1 state, 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2; No. 2 red winter, March, 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2; May, 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2.

CORN—Mixed, cash, 48c; March, 48c.

OATS—No. 1 white state, 42c; No. 2, 38c.

CATTLE—1 1/2 @ 1.25 @ 1.50 per 100 lbs. live weight.

HOGS—1 1/2 @ 1.25 @ 1.50 per 100 lbs. live weight.

SHEEP—1 1/2 @ 1.25 @ 1.50 per 100 lbs. live weight.

COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands, 9 1/2 @ 10; do New Orleans, 9 1/2 @ 10; February, 9 1/2 @ 10; March, 9 1/2 @ 10; April, 9 1/2 @ 10; May, 9 1/2 @ 10; June, 9 1/2 @ 10; July, 9 1/2 @ 10; August, 9 1/2 @ 10; September, 9 1/2 @ 10.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Nothing doing; all through consignments; receipts, 19 head; shipments, 37 head; prime, 1.75 @ 2.00; fair to good, 1.25 @ 1.50; common, 1.00 @ 1.25.

HOGS—Same; receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 4,200 head; Philadelphia, 2.50 @ 2.75; Yorkers, 2.50 @ 2.75; common to light, 2.10 @ 2.30; pig, 1.50 @ 2.00.

SHEEP—Firm at unchanged prices; prime, 1.75 @ 2.00; fair to good, 1.50 @ 1.75; common, 1.25 @ 1.50; lambs, 1.00 @ 1.25; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 600 head.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, 3.45 @ 3.60; mixed, 2.75 @ 3.25; stockers and feeders, 2.00 @ 2.50; Texas, corned, 2.25 @ 2.35.

HOGS—Fair to good, 3.45 @ 3.50; mixed packing, 3.00 @ 3.25; choice heavy, 3.50 @ 3.55.

SHEEP—Common, 2.50 @ 2.75; lambs, 4.00 @ 5.00.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Steady; cash, 81 1/2 @ 82 1/2; May, 81c.

CORN—Steady; cash, 33 1/2 @ 34 1/2; May 41c.

OATS—Nominal; cash, 33c.

GOOCH'S MEXICAN SYRUP

OF WILD CHERRY, TAR, GLYCERINE, ETC. WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.

Indis the best remedy for the cure of all affections of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, such as Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Pain or Oppression of the Chest, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, and all Pulmonary Diseases.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

We have the gratifying fact to know that it can be cured with GOOCH'S MEXICAN SYRUP. Tuberculous matter is nothing more than nourishment imperfectly organized. Now, if we can procure the organization of this food material so that through the process of electric affinity it may take its place in the system, we can cure the disease. This is just what this Syrup does. It at once stops the progress of the disease by preventing the further supply of tuberculous matter, for while the system is under its influence all nourishment is organized and assimilated. It thus controls Coughs, Night Sweats and all other symptoms of Consumption. Consumption is one of the most loathsome and terrible of all fatal diseases, and makes the life of the poor consumptive a hell on earth. Until recently that terrible disease has been considered an affliction beyond the reach of medicine; but a new era in the management of pulmonary diseases seems to be dawning upon the scientific medical world, and, since many distinguished physicians have acknowledged that consumption can be cured, few there are who attempt to controvert their opinion. To those singled out as victims to that fatal malady, we offer a remedy sure in its results to bring back health to their poor weakened frames, and joy to the hearts of their friends.

Consumptives, because all other things fail, believe not that MEXICAN SYRUP will. Not a single sufferer need perish if he or she will take GOOCH'S MEXICAN SYRUP in time. A cough is unlike any other symptom of disease. It stands a conspirator, with threatening vice, menacing the health and existence of a vital organ; so commence at once at the first indication of a cough. TRY IT, you who suffer, and be convinced. Do you want to be saved from a consumptive's grave? Then make one more trial. This remedy is in the reach of everybody; it only costs 50 cents a bottle. Is your life not worth 50 cents? 10c, make one more trial. Is not your life indeed worth one more trial? Test the truth of our words, 10c, by one single bottle; and never give way to despair till you are certain there is no hope. It has cured thousands, and it will cure you. As we would plead with a friend to save him from taking his own life, so we plead with you to save yourselves from a premature grave. We positively guarantee a perceptible and continuous improvement when the medicine is faithfully and persistently used.

PREPARED BY THE CINCINNATI DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., 54 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

If not on sale at nearest dealer, will send two bottles, post paid, on receipt of \$1.00.

Must All Be Sold. SPECIAL PRICES.

No Winter Goods to be carried over. At some price they must go. Newmarkets at \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00, just half former price; Children's Cloaks, 25 to 33 per cent. less than cost—the whole lot to be closed out at a great sacrifice; Red Flannels at 15, 20 and 25 cents per yard; Grey Flannels at 12 1/2, 15, 18, 20 and 25 cents per yard; Grey Blankets, large size, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00; White Blankets, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00 per pair; Dress Goods at 12 1/2, 15, 20 and 25 cts. per yard; Cashmeres and Tricots marked down less than cost; Good Jeans at 20, 25 and 35 cents per yard; Woolen Hosiery reduced to close; cut prices made on all Winter Goods. Remember the place: 24 Market street,

CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN! J. W. Sparks & Bro

NEW EMBROIDERIES

Direct from the manufactories in Switzerland. The largest and most complete line ever brought to this market. White and Colored Edgings, Insertings and Allovers. Before buying get our prices: they are the Cheapest. These goods will be put on sale to-day, January 21st. Call and see them.

NESBITT & McKRELL.

HERMANN LANGE, JEWELER,

is continually adding to his already large and immense stock, new goods as they come out, including Solid Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Clocks, Gold Pens, Diamonds, Jewelry and

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES!

SPECTACLES fitted to all sights. Repairing done promptly and in first-class style.

43 Second Street, Maysville. J. BALLENGER.

DIAMONDS. WATCHES, and JEWELRY. SPECTACLES.

FANCY GOODS.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS Of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full parties are sent sealed free. E. H. MED. CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

PRINTING, all kinds, this office.

YOU ARE INVITED

To call at the Mammoth Furniture Store of HENRY ORT, to inspect his large stock of Furniture, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Miscellaneous

FURNITURE

In the newest styles, which will be offered at prices uniformly low on every article. He offers a large stock especially for the little folks, consisting of

TOY SETS, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, SIDEBORDS, VELOCIPEDS, HOBBY-HORSES,

Tables and Desks.

We are offering great opportunities. Do not fail to call and examine our stock and get our prices.

HENRY ORT,

Second St., - - Maysville.

Headquarters For ALL KINDS

ISEEHS AND SHOES! BOOTS AND SHOES! C. S. MINER & BRO. MALTBY, BENTLEY & CO., Wholesale and Retail.

GROGERS!

WINES, LIQUORS,

TOBACCOS AND TEAS

Fine Concord Wine for medicinal purposes. No. 19, Market Street.

ROBERT BISSET.

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER

Gas and Steam Fitter.

Orders promptly attended to. No. 25 Second street. mar 16

FRANK R. HAUCKE,

House, Sign and

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

Shop a few doors above Yancey & Alexander's livery stable, second street. dit